(XLIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2187.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1788.

VIENNA, *September* 17.

THE two grand armies ſtill remain near each other, in the manner we deſcribed in our laſt. They are entrenching themſelves chin deep; and the Turks are ſo advantageouſly ſituated, the Auſtrians could not attack them, but to very great diſadvantage. The former are 100,000 in number, and every day receiving additional reinforcements. The emperor viſits twice a day the works round the camp, in which the army are inceſſantly employed. Every diſpoſition is made to ſecure our poſts on the Bannat, as well as in Tranſylvania; and the Turkiſh priſoners are removed for the greater ſecurity to Arad, where magazines are raiſing for the ſupply of the army. From Arad, the priſoners are to be removed ſtill farther from the theatre of war, to Grozwardin.

The famous Cavern of Veterani ſurrendered by capitulation; and the grand vizier immediately proceeded to examine the works, by which major Steine and captain Mohaczz ſo long defended themſelves. The Turks, on this occaſion, behaved with a gallantry unuſual in perſons of his country, and in ſuch a ſituation. He commended highly the bravery and talents of theſe officers; and, after requeſting them to partake of ſome refreſhments, he diſmiſſed them under a ſafe convoy to the camp of the emperor. It was one of the conditions that they ſhould not ſerve again during the preſent war. On reminding them of this ſtipulation, the grand vizier very generouſly added,—"To ſubdue adverſaries of ſo much valour *once*, is an atchievement ſufficiently honourable, without being again expoſed to ſo difficult a ſervice."

When the grand vizier politely took his leave, one of the general officers who attended him is reported to have ſaid to major Steine—"When you arrive at the camp pray tell your maſter, that it is with regret the Ottomans find themſelves obliged to wage war againſt him, after having by a religious obſervance of their treaties, given him the fulleſt proofs of their being honeſt and peaceful neighbours."

Report ſays in Vienna, that marſhal Romanzow is in full march to join the emperor. Of this we wait the confirmation—and probably may wait a long time.

Letters from Conſtantinople of the 8th of Auguſt, talk of reinforcements ſent to the captain pacha; of a victory gained over the Ruſſians by the pacha of Ackiſka; and of various ſucceſſes of the grand vizier, but the particulars we muſt defer till our next.

HAMBURGH, *September* 7.

Letters from Copenhagen mention for certain, that an enterpriſe is reſolved upon againſt Gottenburgh, and that that place is threatened with an attack from the combined forces of Ruſſia and Denmark; for which reaſon the trade is taking the neceſſary meaſures to prevent the diſagreeable conſequences which might otherwiſe reſult from it, and among the reſt it is imagined that the Aſiatic company will put off their public ſale, which was to have taken place this month, till next ſpring, in hopes that tranquillity may be reſtored in the north during the winter.

COPENHAGEN, *September* 3.

Admiral Greig with his ſquadron is ſtill cruiſing, or at leaſt was laſt week, off Helſingfors; and this day we have received advices that the Swediſh fleet has at length burſt from its confinement in the port of Sweabourg. We are impatient to know the iſſue, as it is hardly poſſible but a battle muſt enſue.

PARIS, *September* 26.

This day the king's declaration, Verſailles, 23d inſt. was publiſhed here, ordering the aſſembly of the ſtates general, in the month of January, 1789; and that in conſequence, all the officers of the ſeveral courts reſume immediately their different functions.

The preamble to this declaration contains nearly the ſame expreſſions of the king's good intentions towards his people, in propoſing the new regulations on the 8th of May laſt, ſo much oppoſed ſince, as the former one convoking the ſtates.

DUBLIN, *October* 3.

Mr. Thomas Barclay, the American conſul-general in France, after concluding a treaty with the emperor of Morocco, viſited others of the Barbary ſtates, and has lately concluded a treaty of peace and commerce for fifty years with the dey of Algiers.

The late heavy weſterly ſtorms have driven over veſſels from America with remarkable quick voyages. A ſhoop from New-York made her paſſage in 21 days; and yeſterday the ſhip Eagle, captain Denny, was ſpoke with off the bay of Dublin, which left Hampton-Road, in Virginia, the 7th of Auguſt.

LONDON, *September* 15.

Mr. Neckar, when he took poſſeſſion of the treſoire royale, found it only about 18,000l. ſterling, but about 100,000,000 of livres of reſcriptions, which under the late miniſtry were of no virtue, but which may now paſs again as uſual, as credit is pretty well reſtored among the monied men.

When the archbiſhop of Sens took leave of the king, he made uſe of theſe remarkable words: Sir, never recal your parliaments, except under certain conditions; for otherwiſe your authority will be annihilated, the monarchy deſtroyed.

All our advices from Germany, both public and private, agree in this, that the Turks never diſcovered ſo much activity and courage as in the courſe of the preſent war. Their exertions are in fact hardly creditable, as they conſider their all to be at ſtake, and are accordingly perfectly unanimous among themſelves.

Of the extraordinary expence of the imperial army now in the field, ſome idea may be formed from this circumſtance, that the baggage-waggons are in number about 7000; that of theſe 5000 are drawn by 4 horſes each, and the other 2000 by 6 oxen each; ſo that daily proviſions muſt be found for 20,000 draught-horſes, excluſive of the cavalry, artillery and officers, and for 12,000 draught-oxen.

The contracters have lately delivered into the emperor's ſtores 40,000 buſhels of wheat, and 400,000lb. of rice, for the imperial army: what is very remarkable, the greateſt part of the wheat has actually been brought from Turkey, and landed at Trieſte.

Sept. 16. The following cure for the diſorder called the foot-halt in ſheep, was accidentally diſcovered by a farmer near Luton, a ſhort time ſince. A cart going down a lane on its way from St. Alban's with ſpirits of vitriol, &c. for a gentleman then making ſome aeroſtatic experiments; the veſſel containing the vitriol had leaked entirely out upon the ground, which, immediately after, ſome of the diſeaſed ſheep occupying, and being obliged by an accident to remain all night, the farmer, to his great ſurpriſe in the morning, though before they could ſcarce ſtand, found ſo far recovered as to walk with very little impediment. This the farmer happily conjectured to ariſe from the vitriol, was reſolved to try an experiment of their cure by waſhing the feet of near two hundred the next day with water very ſtrongly impregnated with the oil, or ſpirit of vitriol, which ſucceeded ſo far beyond his expectation, as, without any repetition, to cure them all. This diſorder, like the rot, is ſuppoſed to be infectious, and it is obſerved, that if too much vitriol ſhould be accidentally applied, the ſheep being turned into a paſture, the dew will prevent any bad effects in conſequence; and this mode will be found far leſs expenſive than laying quicklime for the ſame purpoſe in paſſes where the ſheep muſt often go through.

The Gazette account of the engagement between the Turks and imperialiſts near Mehadia, proves what has been aſſerted reſpecting the ſkill of the Turks in war; they are by no means equal to a fair engagement; whereas in fortified places their ſkill in defence is equal to any force that can be brought againſt them; of this we have a proof in the caſe of Choczim, the garriſon of which hitherto have refuſed to ſurrender, although labouring under every poſſible diſadvantage.

It is worthy of obſervation, that the Auſtrians and Ruſſians ſeem to act with more vigour and ſucceſs againſt the Turks when they act ſeparately, than when their arms are united; the events of the preſent and the three preceding wars againſt the infidels will ſufficiently juſtify this remark.

The magiſtracy of the town of Utrecht, in Holland, has juſt publiſhed the form of an oath that all officers are to take in future before they can do duty in that garriſon. The oath to be adminiſtered is in the following terms:

"I promiſe and ſwear, that with the troops under my command, I will always be faithful to the town and magiſtracy of it; that I will ſhew them every reſpect and obedience, and will ſerve them faithfully in whatever they ſhall direct me, toward the ſafety and tranquillity of the town, as well as againſt every ſedition and mutiny, in conformity to the oath now taken to the magiſtrates and his ſerene highneſs the prince ſtadtholder."

Some little appearance of ſedition having manifeſted itſelf in the large and beautiful town of Leidſhedam, not far from the Hague, the ſtadtholder thought proper to detach two regiments of infantry there, to quell any diſturbance which might happen.

At the ſame time one of the patriotic party, as they ſtyle themſelves, was taken up at the Hague, for having dared to ſtamp his foot indignantly on an Orange cockade.

There is not the leaſt doubt, notwithſtanding the victories obtained over the captain pacha, but that he got the ſuccours intended for Oczakow into that fortreſs; and by the lateſt accounts from thence, we are aſſured the Ruſſians have not only ſuffered ſeverely in their attempts to aſſault that place, but have had two of their generals ſlain, one of them was the governor of Elizabethgorod, who was killed when reconnoitreing, the other was general Sumarrow.

The following ſketch of the life of a boy, not yet 12 years of age, from his ungovernable diſpoſition for rambling, is truly ſingular. His parents now reſiding near Smithfield, affirm, that from five years of age it coſt them more for ſeeking him when ſtrayed, than for his maintenance all the other parts of his life; as from that period he has never remained with them a month. After numerous excurſions in and about the metropolis, with drovers, &c. till ſeven years of age, he ſtrayed to Birmingham, and from thence to Wrexham, in Wales, where his parents originally came from; from whence he was by ſome relatives ſent back in a waggon to his parents in London; his next journey was to Liverpool, from thence to Ireland, back to Briſtol in a merchant ſhip as a cabin-boy; from thence to France, where leaving his ſhip, and being diſappointed in a country excurſion, he prevailed upon ſome gentlemen at the Engliſh hotel there to pay his paſſage in the packet, mentioning his long abſence from his parents, &c. He left the gentlemen at Dover the ſame evening they came over; and as they heard he had engaged with a hop-planter there, they took the pains on their arrival in town to acquaint his parents of his ſituation. His father immediately went down, but arrived juſt time enough to learn that this reſtleſs ſubject had but an hour before gone off to Holland in a ſmuggling veſſel.

Sept. 24. A letter was yeſterday filed at Lloyd's, from the ſecretary of ſtate to the merchants in the city, conveying to them the agreeable information, that the emperor of Morocco has declared the moſt pacific intentions not only towards this country in particular, but Europe in general.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, September 15.

"The declaration of war made by his Mooriſh majeſty againſt England, is peculiarly diſtreſſing to the trade we are at this time carrying on to Cadiz, Malaga, Alicant, Leghorn and Naples, to which ports we are actually ſhipping great quantities of butter, and manufactured goods to ſome amunot. The inſurance offices on Saturday morning would do nothing, and a ſtagnation in trade muſt conſequently take place, until official information is announced from the ſecretary of ſtate's office in London."

Sept. 30. The king of Pruſſia is forming all through his weſtern border. In Pomerania his army is the beſt appointed. They are manœuvres, however, there is every reaſon to hope, defenſive and precautionary merely.

The Neapolitans, like all around them, are briſhing up their arms, and getting what little ſtrength they have ready for action. Their new artillery, 300 guns of different bore, they buy of Sweden.

Comparing England and Sweden in this part of trade, the heavy iron caſtings, as cannons, cylenders, &c. are about 7 per cent. cheaper in Sweden than in England, the difference in quality is above 25 per cent. in favour of England.

The French, like all other foreign countries, have found this; therefore, what iron works they cannot get done at their own manufactories in Bourgogne, &c. they buy of our artificers—the Broſely, Wilkinſon, the Garon Company, &c.

The Barbary corſairs are very numerous, and very buſy, particularly off the Genoeſe coaſt, and between Corſica and the continent.

Oct. 3. The papers of yeſterday, and laſt night, have ſtated, that an admiral had been put into commiſſion, and that he was to hoiſt his pendant on board the Crown flag-ſhip, which, with two or three frigates, were deſtined to the Eaſt-Indies. This may be true, but we cannot conſider it in any other light than as the ſtock-jobbing report of the day.

Oct. 4. Letters from all parts of the kingdom, contain melancholy accounts of unceaſing rains, and peſtilential fevers, as the natural conſequence of ſo damp a ſeaſon.

The cotton trade is ſtill carrying on at Mancheſter and its environs, with great ſpirit, notwithſtanding the late alarming failures: the manufactory wages however are reduced, at leaſt two-pence in the ſhilling, which, conſidering the former high prices, may probably turn out no improper reformation.

It is ſaid, and we hope it is not the tale of unfounded rumour, that the biſhop of London has the laudable purpoſe at heart of projecting a plan by which ſome ſort of livelihood will be afforded to the female world, and thereby of courſe the number of unfortunate women leſſened.—At preſent men uſurp their places behind the counters of a variety of retail trades;—and a heavy tax on ſuch innovations would aſſiſt the good biſhop's deſign.

Oct. 6. It is certain, though ſo many powers are actually at war, and ſo many more are making preparations for hoſtility, negotiations are at this moment carrying on under the mediation of his Britannic majeſty and the ſtates general, for a general peace. Should theſe negotiations prove ineffectual, it is more than probable that all the great powers in Europe will take an active part in the war.

A letter from Vienna, dated the 7th of September mentions, that a dreadful battle was fought between the Auſtrians and the Turks, in which the latter left 30,300 men dead on the field. The letter adds, that

the capture of Mehadia having rendered the Turks ſupine, they were ſurpriſed by general Wartenſleben on one ſide, and by the emperor on the other, and paid dearly for their inattention and temerity. But this account as yet wants confirmation; it is alſo defective in time and place.

Another private letter from the emperor's army, dated Auguſt 28, ſays expreſsly, that the Turks were beaten, and loſt between 13 and 14,000 men.

Extract of a letter from St. Omers, September 25.

"I can now from good authority inform you, that the deſigns and machinations are ſuch as to render it neceſſary to watch them with the cloſeſt attention. M. Neckar finding that the ſpirit of the people is become ſuperior to the will of the crown, looks forward to the ſupport of the country gentlemen to keep him in office. For this end a general aſſembly of the ſtates will certainly take place in January, when the public revenues and expenditures will be candidly laid before them. He has, on the credit of this meaſure, already borrowed five millions ſterling for the preſent exigencies; and this ſum was ſubſcribed at Paris in a few hours without difficulty. The commercial treaty with England will certainly fall to the ground, and with it, I fear, the tranquillity of Europe; and in that caſe the troops now on their march to the Auſtrian Netherlands, will be ready to pour into Holland, and prevent their affording Great-Britain any material aſſiſtance.

"It is a fact that Mr. Neckar has propoſed to the king of France to come forward in that aſſembly, and voluntarily limit his expences to the bounds of a civil liſt, to ſave the ſtates the trouble of doing it themſelves. The king readily aſſented—the queen oppoſed it—in vain—it muſt be done. The ſums of money known to be tranſmitted to the emperor, are mentioned to her as arguments to her being paſſive. The laſt golden heap ſent to his imperial majeſty amounts to 500,000 louis d'ors. It was ſtopped on the confines of Alſace by the watchful Vergennes.—This was to him a fatal meaſure——he died ſoon after!"

The new ſettlement of Prince of Wales's Iſland, near the coaſt of Malacca, in India, is become a very valuable acquiſition to the Eaſt-India Company. It is the market for the ſale of the Company's opium to the eaſtern nations, and is reſorted to by their ſhipping. It has a very good harbour, and has now a regular eſtabliſhment of military from our poſſeſſions in Bengal.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, dated Sept. 17, the lateſt in England.

"The manner in which the Turks have acted ſince their irruption into the Bannat, proves they have not proceeded without firſt forming a plan, and that they are thoroughly acquainted with military tactics, but the Auſtrian troops, and their chief, will thereby acquire more glory if they triumph.

"However, the fatal hour, contrary to all expectation, is ſtill deferred, and it is very difficult to ſay for what reaſon, as we ſee the Turks advancing further into our provinces every day, and ſucceſſively making themſelves maſters of the different poſts they attack. It is pretended the Auſtrians mean to draw them as far in as poſſible, in order the bettet to cut off their retreat, as well as to defer a general action, until their troops in Croatia, and the reſerve at Semlin, have joined to cut off their communication with the Danube. The poſition of the Turks will then be critical, and will decide the whole war; but this has not happened.

"The emperor has changed the deſign he had of fixing his head-quarters at Caranſebes, and has eſtabliſhed them at Nugos, this latter place being further in his own country, and nearer Temeſwar. He has taken this poſition profeſſedly to ſecure a retreat for the army in caſe of unforeſeen accidents, and preparations have already been made in the fortreſs for that purpoſe. It is perceived thereby he does not place a falſe confidence, but calculates equally on defeat and victory. The precautions are carried to the point of providing for the defence of the fortreſs d'Arad, which garriſon is augmented with two diviſions.

"We learn, by our private letters, that the army in Croatia has undertaken the ſiege of Novi; and the troops in Eſclavonia, that of Turkiſh Gradiſka, both which it is the general hope here, will not require ſo much pain and loſs as Dubicza; after theſe enterpriſes the troops are to unite in undertaking the more important conqueſt of Banjaluka.

"Notwithſtanding the long chain of mountains (many of whoſe tops are hid by the clouds) the large foreſts and ſteep rocks which naturally defend Tranſylvania, the Turks ſurmount all thoſe obſtacles—theſe Turks who are reported to be without ſtrength, energy or courage, and incapable of fatigue!

"Even our court has been obliged to publiſh this bad news, and to confirm their forcing the defiles of d'Oitos, which inevitably renders a deciſive action neceſſary in the Bannat.

"Our advices of the 12th mention, the armies ſtill remained near each other; but they expreſs a doubt of the grand vizier paſſing the Danube with the reſt of his army, which ſtep we conſider very impolitic on his part.

"As to the conqueſt of Jaſſy, it is of little importance, being open on all ſides, and without any defence whatever, beſides having no inhabitants.

"However, if Choczim ſurrenders in conſequence, it is expected, the good will follow of having part of our armies, either Ruſſian or Auſtrian, at liberty to ſuccour Tranſylvania."

BASSATERRE, *October 29.*

Extract of a letter from St. Euſtatius, to a gentleman here, October 22.

"By authentic accounts from Martinique, we are informed, that count Damas demanded a free gift of the council, of 2,000,000 livres, for the uſe of government: that body being compoſed of planters, laid it entirely on the commercial people, whom they ſelected in different claſſes; the firſt, conſiſting of four, to pay 25 Joes each; the ſecond (of which there was a large number) 20 Joes each; and the moſt inconſiderable ſhopkeepers, at 10 Joes each. Every ſtore was ſhut up; but 300 men with fixed bayonets brought them to reaſon, and the *free gift* was paid at the point of the *bayonet*. —This is law, mais pas juſtice!"

SHELBURNE, *(N. S.) November 6.*

The accounts brought by the Tankerville packet, are chiefly of the ſtorm in the north, which appears to thicken very faſt, and in all probability will ſhortly involve not only all the northern powers, but will oblige the ſouthern powers of Europe to take part in it. The diſturbances in France ſeem for the preſent to ſubſide, the king having given way by a change in his miniſtry, and by receiving and anſwering ſatisfactorily, the laſt remonſtrance from Bretagne, in conſequence of which there had been great public rejoicings at Paris.—However, experience proves, that the flame of faction once kindled and ſanctified by a gratification of its demands, is not ſcarcely ever totally extinguiſhed; and hiſtory proves, particularly of Charles I. that however a king by giving way for quietneſs ſake, to thoſe he has pronounced ſeditious, may lull the ſtorm for a while, yet that he never does it, but to his own ruin in the end.

NEW-YORK, *November 25.*

A letter from a gentleman at Newton, dated October 27, 1788, to the Printer of the American Mercury.

"On Friday evening the 17th inſtant, a meteor or terreſtial comet was obſerved here, with great rapidity, to paſs over a large tract of the hemiſphere, in a direction (as is commonly ſaid) from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt, of which, however, I was not myſelf a ſpectator, but plainly heard the report, which ſeemed like the rumbling of diſtant thunder, or the craſhing noiſe of a number of cannon diſcharged at a diſtance; which craſhing continued about the ſpace (as I judged) of 5 ſeconds. But the moſt accurate account of this phænomenon I receive from New-Milford, which is about 16 miles north from this town, from an obſerver of good intelligence, who, during the whole time it was in his view, was under good advantages for making obſervations, and was very careful to do it; from whoſe mouth I received the whole, and on which I rely as being the truth. His account is, as to ſubſtance, as follows:—That, half after ſix by his watch, he ſaw the meteor in a direction about 16 degrees north of eaſt, and about 30 above the horizon; whence it formed its trajectory path ſo as to croſs the meridian about 7 degrees ſouth of the zenith, from which it apparently deſcended to within about 30 degrees of the weſtern horizon, and diſappeared. From this account it muſt have paſſed over an arch of the hemiſphere of 115 degrees: All which he judged was performed in the ſpace of 5 ſeconds of time. The report, by a watch ſtrictly obſerved, was not heard till 4 1-2 minutes after the viſible eruption of fire ceaſed: It drew after it a tail of conſiderable length; and from its body were conſtantly exhibited large emications or eruptions of fire, like the appearance of ſky-rockets in the air—and he judged that the angle ſubtended at the eye, by the body or nucleus, was ſomewhat larger than that ſubtended by the body of the ſun. Thus far as to matters of fact, as known by actual obſervation.

Remarks. Admitting the above related facts to be true, the following deductions upon mathematical and philoſophical principles are clear and obvious, viz.—That the meteor, while under obſervation, was diſtant from the obſerver at New-Milford, 58 miles and 128 rods—that its perpendicular diſtance from the earth's ſurface, was 57 miles and 9 tenths—that the real diameter of its body, ſuppoſing it to be appearance equal to that of the ſun (which, however, may perhaps be ſomewhat doubtful) was half a mile and eleven rods—that the ſpace paſſed over while under obſervation, viz. in 5 ſeconds, was 144 miles and 4 tenths, which is at the rate of 28 miles and 9 tenths in one ſecond, or 1733 miles, very nearly in one minute. Which velocity is at leaſt 134 times ſo great as that of ſound.

At this rate, had this terreſtial comet continued to preſerve the ſame velocity, diſtance from the earth, and line of direction, over its ſurface, as when within our view, it would have gone round the whole globe of our earth in the ſpace of every 14 minutes and 21 ſeconds; and thus it would become to us a freſh viſitant four times at leaſt in every hour.

But as 'tis probable that the orbit of this fugitive body is very eliptical, and in its courſe greatly eccentric, 'tis likely, that, when it comes within obſervation, it is at or very near its PERIGEE, or that point in its orbit neareſt the earth, where its velocity is, by far, the greateſt of all. So that ſince that time, it has been, moſt probably, making its way out from the earth, and will continue to recede further and further from it, but with a motion conſtantly retarded, and in a parabolic curve but a little variant from a tangent to the earth's ſurface, till it wholly ſtops in that direction, having then arrived at its APOGEE, or moſt diſtant part of its orbit. After which it will again, in a ſmaller curve, begin to make its way ſlowly towards the earth, but with an accelerated velocity, till it comes again within the regions of our atmoſphere, paſſing through it with rapid velocity as of late it has done.—But at what diſtance of time, or to what part of the globe it will nextly appear, whether in this or the other oppoſite hemiſphere; and at what lengths it may then have travelled out into the remote and empty regions of boundleſs ſpace, muſt as yet remain among the unexplored *arcana* of Him, by whoſe power and wiſdom the whole machinery of the univerſe is upholden, directed and governed: though it may perhaps, be thought not probable, that, even in its greateſt evagation from the earth will ever be carried ſo remote as to fall within the limits of the orbit of the planet VENUS or even to half that diſtance."

PHILADELPHIA, *December 4.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bermuda, to his friend in this city, dated 3d November, 1788.

"We have a change of governors, our former one is called home on buſineſs ſo important, that he has taken his paſſage at this ſeaſon of the year. Our late one has orders to garriſon the iſland, in the ſtrongeſt manner poſſible, not one place is omitted a fortification that is any ways neceſſary—but for what reaſon I cannot tell. We have a great quantity of military ſtores lately arrived, and a greater ſupply expected, with a number of troops, and three guard-ſhips of forty guns each."

Senators for the United States already choſen:
New-Hampſhire—John Langdon, Dr. Bartlett.
Maſſachuſetts—James Bowdoin, Caleb Strong.
Connecticut—W. S. Johnſon, O. Elſworth.
New-Jerſey—William Patterſon, J. Elmer.
Pennſylvania—Robert Morris, William Maclay.
Delaware—George Read, Richard Baſſet.
Virginia—William Greyſon, Richard Henry Lee.

CHARLESTON, *November 12.*

The following improved culture of cabbages, according to the Kentiſh method, deſcribed in the abridgement of Young's Six Months' Tour, may prove acceptable to our readers: If the cabbages run too faſt, they ſhould be pricked out once before the tranſplantation, three feet aſunder in the rows, and three feet from plant to plant in the rows. If dry weather comes they require watering. In three weeks after planting they ſhould be horſe-hoed, and afterwards hand-hoed around the plants; thoſe operations are repeated as the weeds ariſe, generally from three to five horſe-hoeings. In England the cabbages reared by this mode of cultivation are the largeſt of the cabbage kind.

PETERSBURG, *November 20.*

Extract of a letter from North-Carolina, dated November 15.

"I thank you for the papers which you were pleaſed to favour me with, and am happy to find the legiſlature of your ſtate ſo diſpoſed to call a national convention for the purpoſe of conſidering on the propoſed amendments to the new government. The poſitive and determined reſolution which ſtill ſeems to prevail here, of declining to accept it as it now ſtands, I fear will not prove ſo favourable to the political character of this ſtate, as I could wiſh—but however ſome characters may view our conduct, I am well aſſured that no man in our convention, had the moſt diſtant idea of breaking off from the union—and I truſt we ſhall never be found wanting in raiſing our ſupplies, or affording the neceſſary aſſiſtance to promote the intereſt of the Thirteen United States. I have heard, with concern, the many illiberal reports that have gone forth to our prejudice—but ſuch meaſures are by no means calculated to preſerve peace and harmony among us. If the friends to the new government wiſh to eſtabliſh the union upon a firm baſis, they will readily join in bringing about another convention to reconſider the ſubject, in order to render it mutually ſatisfactory—and if it ſhould then be found defective, I am ſure they would prove enemies, inſtead of friends, to the union, if they did not join heart and hand, in removing ſuch parts as may appear exceptionable."

ANNAPOLIS, *December 11.*

The election of ſenators to repreſent this ſtate in the congreſs of the United States, has for ſome time engaged the attention of the public. The ſenate propoſed, and the houſe of delegates agreed, that the two ſenators to repreſent this ſtate ſhould be elected by a *joint ballot* of both houſes, and that no perſon ſhould be elected a ſenator for this ſtate, *unleſs by a majority of the attending members of both houſes.* The ſenate conſiſts of fifteen members and the houſe of delegates of ſeventy-ſix. Tueſday was appointed for the election, and on that day there attended 13 members in the ſenate, and ſeventy in the houſe of delegates. By a reſolution of the general aſſembly it was declared, that one ſenator ſhould be a reſident of the weſtern, and the other of the eaſtern ſhore. The honourable Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and Uriah Forreſt, Eſquires, were put in nomination for the weſtern ſhore, and the honourable John Henry and George Gale, Eſquires, for the eaſtern ſhore. On ſtriking the ballots the numbers ſtood thus——

The Honourable JOHN HENRY	41,
Honourable GEORGE GALE	41,
Honourable URIAH FORREST	41,
Honourable CHARLES CARROLL	40.

There being 83 ballots, and neither of the candidates having a majority of the two houſes, a ſecond ballot was taken, and thereupon the numbers were——

Honourable JOHN HENRY	42,
Honourable GEORGE GALE	40,
Honourable CHARLES CARROLL	41,
Honourable URIAH FORREST	41.

And thereupon the honourable John Henry, Eſquire, was declared duly elected one of the ſenators to repreſent this ſtate in the congreſs of the United States.

The two houſes adjourned until Wedneſday, and a ballot was again taken, and the numbers ſtood thus—

The Honourable CHARLES CARROLL	42,
Honourable URIAH FORREST	39.

And thereupon the honourable Charles Carroll, Eſquire, was declared duly elected.

Extract of a letter from George-town, dated December 2, 1788.

"On the 29th November, 1788, came through the Shanandore Falls, a boat ſixty feet keel, with ninety-ſix barrels of flour; the boat belongs to a captain Brady, who came down to Mr. Crawford's or Mrs. Hawkins's landing, above the Great Falls, and this

day the flour is brought to this town. The said captain Brady informs me he came down from Shanandore Falls to the Great Falls in about eight hours and a half, the diſtance ſuppoſed to be ſeventy miles—and he, the ſaid captain Brady, thinks he can make two trips in ten days.—The boat was commanded by ſeven men."

To the MEDICAL FACULTY of the STATE of MARYLAND.

GENTLEMEN,

IN conſequence of a petition being handed about by the citizens of this town and ſtate, to be preſented to the general aſſembly, praying a better regulation of the *practice* of *phyſic*—The faculty of this town, have formed themſelves into a ſociety for the purpoſe of digeſting, jointly, the moſt eligible plan that may facilitate the carrying into execution this laudable deſign, and upon ſo important an occaſion the voice of many will tend to elucidate and bring it to perfection—they have therefore thought proper to give this public notice, and appoint a meeting on the 15th inſtant, at 12 o'clock, at Mr. *John Stark's* tavern, in Baltimore, where it is particularly requeſted that thoſe phyſicians of this ſtate, who can make it convenient, will convene—and that thoſe who find it inconvenient to attend, will be pleaſed to ſend their ideas upon the ſubject, in writing, addreſſed to Dr. *Charles F. Wieſenthal:* And alſo that *every* gentleman who has a deſire for the eſtabliſhment of a regulation, ſo important and indiſpenſably neceſſary for the happineſs and ſafety of ſociety as this, will adviſe his repreſentatives in the aſſembly on the ſubject.

It is needleſs to expatiate on the utility of ſuch a regulation, the *lives* and *health* of *every citizen* is therein intereſted, and no one can but wiſh the *prevention of empiriciſm.*——In every country *empirics* are juſtly deemed *the ſcourgers of human nature*, and in this—they are are moſt particularly prevalent. It behooves, therefore, *every phyſician* to intereſt himſelf in the perfection of this great deſign, and help to eſtabliſh a laſting monument to his fame, to be conſecrated with the tears of gratitude of all mankind.

Signed, by

CHARLES FREDERICK WIESENTHAL,
In behalf of the FACULTY of BALTIMORE.

Baltimore-town, December 4, 1788.

Notice is hereby given, that purſuant to a decree of the high court of chancery of this ſtate, will be EXPOSED at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 20th day of January next, on the premiſes, to the higheſt bidder,

ALL that tract or parcel of LAND, lying on South-river, near to Mr. Brice T. B. Worthington's, called COVELL's COVE, containing 300 acres, more or leſs, and ſundry CATTLE and HORSES. Alſo, on the day following, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at London-town, the large brick dwelling HOUSE, where the ferry is now kept, and the LOTS thereto adjoining, with their improvements; two LOTS of GROUND oppoſite to the garden of Mrs. Mary M'Culloch, whereon are two ſmall dwellings; ſundry NEGROES, ſome articles of houſehold FURNITURE, to ſatisfy a debt due by mortgage from William Brown, of Anne-Arundel county, to the executors of James Dick. One third part of the purchaſe money, with intereſt, to be paid within twelve months from ſuch ſale; one other third part thereof, with intereſt, in two years from ſuch ſale, and the reſidue thereof, with intereſt, in three years from ſuch ſale. Poſſeſſion will be delivered immediately, on giving good ſecurity for the payments in manner aforeſaid, and a deed for the ſaid property will be given on payment of the purchaſe money and intereſt thereon. 6 w

MARY M'CULLOCH, }
CHARLES STEUART, } Executors of
JAMES M'CULLOCH, } James Dick.
WILLIAM STEUART, Truſtee.

N. B. Should either of the days of ſale prove wet or bluſtering, the ſale will be held the days following.

December 3, 1788.

By virtue of a deed from JEREMIAH WATKINS, of Montgomery county, to colonel JOHN ANDERSON, of Prince-George's county, will be EXPOSED to SALE, the firſt day of January next, at 11 o'clock, on the premiſes, the following property, viz.

ONE negro WOMAN, a negro GIRL, the houſehold FURNITURE, plantation UTENSILS, HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, CORN, WHEAT, RYE and TOBACCO. Twelve months credit will be given, the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity.

GASSAWAY WATKINS, Truſtee.

N. B. The creditors of Jeremiah Watkins are requeſted to meet at 9 o'clock, in the forenoon, on the premiſes, the day of ſale, with their claims.

Strawberry-hill, December 8, 1788.

To be SOLD,

A VALUABLE tract of very rich LAND, lying near Weſt-river, formerly the property of colonel JOSEPH RICHARDSON, deceaſed. Any perſon deſirous of purchaſing will view the land, and may know the terms of ſale, by applying to 10 w

RICHARD SPRIGG.

N. B. A long credit will be given for the greateſt part of the purchaſe money.

I HEREBY give notice, that I will proſecute all ſuch as I may find hunting, with either dog or gun, on the plantation of the late ROBERT DAVIDG, deceaſed. 3 X JOSHUA YATES.

To be SOLD, at Upper Marlborough, on Monday the 29th day of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at PUBLIC SALE,

SUNDRY NEGROES, conſiſting of men, women and children. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale. All perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of colonel JOHN HAWKINS LOWE, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in to John Read Magruder, legally proved, and thoſe indebted to make immediate payment.

BARBARA LOWE, adminiſtratrix.

Anne-Arundel county, December 11, 1788.

To be SOLD, on Friday the 9th of January next, on the premiſes,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 325 acres, it will be ſold entire, or in three diviſions, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Poſſeſſion to given immediately. Alſo eighteen valuable NEGROES, conſiſting of men, women, boys, girls and children, ſome STOCK and houſehold FURNITURE, conveyed by GILBERT HAMILTON SMITH to the ſubſcribers, for the uſe of his creditors. A liberal credit will be allowed, on the purchaſers giving bond with approved ſecurity. The terms of which will be more particularly explained on the day of ſale. The creditors are requeſted to attend or ſend in their claims to the truſtees on that day.

SAMUEL CHEW,
WILLIAM KILTY.

Annapolis, December 9, 1788.

ALL perſons indebted to Dr. JOHN SHUTTLEWORTH are requeſted to make immediate payment to WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, who has the books, and is fully authoriſed to receive the ſame; thoſe who do not comply with this notice may expect that ſuits will be commenced againſt them.

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH,
BERIAH MAYBURY,
JAMES SMITH,
Truſtees appointed by Anne-Arundel county court.

Kent county, November 13, 1788

WAS FOUND,

ON Wedneſday, the 12th day of November, on the eaſtern ſhore, oppoſite to the lower end of Pools-Iſland, a YAWL, about ſixteen feet long, with two oars in her, ſhe has a black bottom, is old, and a good deal out of repair. The owner will apply to the ſubſcriber, and may have her again on paying the charge of this advertiſement.

JAMES LLOYD.

November 25, 1788.

For SALE,

EIGHT hundred and fifteen acres of LAND, being one third part of that valuable tract whereon general Lee formerly lived, including the dwelling plantation, with valuable meadows and comfortable improvements thereon; it is ſituated in Berkely county, Virginia, about ſix miles from Shephard's-town, and eight from Shanandore Falls, on Patowmack. As one half the purchaſe money muſt be paid in hand, and the balance within twelve months, the purchaſer who can make the neceſſary payments, may expect a great bargain. For terms apply to Mr. RICHARD WILLIS, living near the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber, in George-town. w 7

WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

Nottingham, November 20, 1788.

For PRIVATE SALE,

SOME valuable LAND, lying in the Fork of Patuxent river, they are two tracts, called DUVALL's RANGE and OVEN-WOOD THICKSETT, adjoining, containing about ſix hundred acres, more or leſs; part of the land is cleared, with dwelling houſes, tobacco houſe and other houſes, a good apple orchard, ſeveral acres of fine meadow land cleared and ſowed, and much more that may be reclaimed; there is great plenty of wood and timber, a never failing ſtream, and a good mill ſeat. It will be ſold at one, two and three years credit, and in parcels to ſuit the purchaſers. Bond and approved ſecurity muſt be given, and the intereſt paid annually. Any perſon who inclines to purchaſe may view the premiſes and apply to t f

THOMAS CONTEE.

Annapolis, December 4, 1788.

The ſubſcriber hath IMPORTED, in the NANTES, captain SKINNER, from LONDON,

A GENERAL and valuable aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which he will ſell on reaſonable terms.

All perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber are earneſtly ſolicited to make immediate payment, in order to enable him to make good his remittances, and PREVENT TROUBLE.

JOSEPH CLARK.

Patowmack, November 29, 1788.

HAVING ſuſtained conſiderable damage from people hunting, and under frivilous pretexts going on my land, I hereby give this public notice, to forewarn all perſons from ſuch treſpaſſes in future, as I am determined to proſecute all ſuch offenders.

I have to rent, the ferry oppoſite to Alexandria, lately occupied by Mr. Lowe, with the houſe and ground annexed to it.

SUSANNAH E. HAWKINS.

Annapolis, December 2, 1788.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of HENRY BREWER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to make immediate payment, and all thoſe who have any juſt claims againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in legally atteſted, to

JOSEPH BREWER, adminiſtrator.

N. B. All the property of the ſaid deceaſed to be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 8th day of December, 1788. 2 J. B.

Frederick county, November 22, 1788.

THE ſubſcriber hereby gives public notice, that he intends to apply to Frederick county court, at March term next, for a commiſſion to mark and bound two tracts of land, lying in the county aforeſaid, called YORK and REED's FOLLY, agreeable to act of aſſembly.

w 4 2 NICHOLAS LYNN.

November 27, 1788.

WHEREAS I have been appointed truſtee in behalf of the creditors of RICHARD SCOTT, of Anne-Arundel county, an inſolvent debtor, I hereby give notice to the creditors of the ſaid Richard Scott, that I ſhall meet at the houſe of captain Edward Spurrier, at Elk-Ridge Landing, on the 20th of next month, at which time and place the ſaid creditors are requeſted to attend, as I have ſome things of conſequence to lay before them; and it is alſo requeſted that they on the ſame day bring in their reſpective claims legally atteſted, and render them to

2 MICHAEL SCOTT.

To be SOLD, by the ſubſcriber, at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 20th of December, on the premiſes,

UPWARDS of 300 acres of good level LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on Patuxent river, about half way between Queen-Anne and the Governor's Bridge. The ſale to be at 12 o'clock, and the terms made known, by

3 THOMAS HARWOOD.

December 2, 1788.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Tueſday the 16th of December, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the plantation of Knighton Simmons, deceaſed, near Herring creek church, in Anne-Arundel county,

SUNDRY NEGROES, conſiſting of men, women and children; HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS and SHEEP, ſome HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CORN and TOBACCO, and the plantation UTENSILS. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale, by 2 X

JOHN SIMMONS, adminiſtrator.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the eſtate of the above deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have claims are requeſted to bring them in legally atteſted, that they may be ſettled. J. S.

JAMES MACKUBIN,

At the head of the Dock,

Has juſt IMPORTED, in the ſhip NANTES, from LONDON, and now opening,

GRAY FEARNOUGHT, white and Devonſhire kerſey, Welch plains, halfthicks, cottons, bearſkins, German ſerges, frizes, coatings, foreſt clothes, fine and ſuperfine broad clothes, double milled drabs, caſſimers, flanels, baize, roſe and duffil blankets, rugs, ſhalloons, figured ſtuffs, durants, callimancoes, moreens, crapes, bombaſin, camblets, corduroys, thickſets, ſatinets, velverets, faſhionable waiſtcoat patterns, cardinals, yarn, worſted and ſilk hoſe, cotton and thread ditto, fearnought jackets and great coats, blue duffil ditto, ſailors blue and green jackets and trouſers, hats well aſſorted, German and Britiſh oſnabrigs, hempen rolls, Ruſſia drabs and ſheetings, 7-8 and yard wide Iriſh linens, houſewife ditto, pewter plates and diſhes, hair brooms, ſcrubbing, comb, ſhoe and cloth bruſhes, queen's china aſſorted, white grain, coloured, black beaver and waſh welted gloves, powder and ſhot, hob nails, 8d, 10d, 20d and 30d flat point nails, brown ſtone butter pots, jugs, mugs, Dutch chamber pots, faſhionable gilt buttons, all which, together with a variety of other articles on hand, form a large and very general aſſortment, which he will ſell on reaſonable terms for caſh, good bills on London, or in advance to thoſe who will engage to ſhip tobacco to Wallace, Johnſon and Muir, and give him an order for amount of ſales. 3 X

N. B. He has likewiſe for ſale, old ſpirits, Weſt-India and New-England rum, brandy, wine, ſugars, coffee, chocolate, and moſt articles in the grocery line.

NEW RED CLOVER SEED,

Sold by 3

Meſſieurs THOMAS and SAMUEL HOLLINGSWORTH, at BALTIMORE.
At ANNAPOLIS, by Mr. JACOB HUSK.
At TALBOT, by Mr. JOHN ESKINE.
At NEW-TOWN CHESTER, by Mr. JAMES PIPER.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of claims will ſit every day during the preſent ſeſſion, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,
3 ARCHIBALD GOLDER, clk.

October 30, 1788.

To be RENTED, and poſſeſſion given the firſt day of December next,

THE houſe or tenement at preſent occupied by Mr. Thomas Rutland, junior, on the head of South-river. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber.

JOSEPH HOWARD, Jun.

THE ſubſcriber being appointed, by the honourable the chancellor of Maryland, as truſtee for the creditors of William Loveday, notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 15th day of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, that valuable FARM whereon the ſaid Loveday now dwells, conſiſting of about three hundred and fifty acres; the ſoil of the above land is exceeding good, and produces good corn, wheat and tobacco, and is ſituated on the main road that leads from Kings-town to Tuckahoe bridge, and within three quarters of a mile of a very valuable fiſhery; the land is very level, and has a ſufficiency of timber to ſupport it; there are on ſaid farm a tolerable good dwelling houſe, kitchen, barn and other out houſes, with a clover lot, and a young apple orchard of thriving trees, alſo a large garden lately pailed in; the title of the above land is indiſputable. All the creditors of ſaid Loveday are requeſted to attend the ſale aforeſaid, with their accounts properly authenticated, and thoſe indebted are deſired to make immediate payment, as it will not be in the ſubſcriber's power to give them any indulgence. The ſaid land will be ſold on a credit of four years, the purchaſer giving bond, on intereſt, with ſuch ſecurity as the ſaid truſtee approves of, paying one fourth part of the purchaſe money, with the intereſt thereon, annually until the whole be paid off. The purchaſer to be put in peaceable poſſeſſion of the ſaid lands on the firſt day of January next.

Oct. 29, 1788. JOHN ROBERTS, jun.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber's quarter in Loudon county, early in laſt month, a negro man named GEORGE, he is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, his noſtrils are remarkably wide, he ſometimes complains of a wart on the bottom of one of his feet, which makes him a little lame; he is a likely ſenſible fellow: He had on a green jacket and overalls, oſnabrig ſhirt, an old hat, ſhoes and ſtockings, and took with him a Dutch blanket, a blue broad cloth coat and breeches, a blue jacket without ſleeves, and ſundry other cloaths—He has been ſeen near this town ſince he ran away. Whoever will apprehend the aforeſaid negro, and deliver him to the ſubſcriber, or ſecure him in any gaol, ſo that he may be got again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if taken out of this ſtate and brought home, all charges paid.

PHILIP R. FENDALL.

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1788.

Port-Tobacco, September 19, 1788.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, a Man Slave named GEORGE, a dark mulatto, about ſix feet high, ſlender made, with large and long arms, he has loſt one of his fore teeth, and has ſeveral remarkable ſcars on his face and neck, occaſioned by being ſeverely wounded with a knife by a fellow who attempted to murder him ſome time ago, one of theſe ſcars is below his under lip, another from the upper part of his right cheek acroſs his neck, and two others acroſs the back part of his neck, which have left marks reſembling thoſe frequently ſeen on Africans; he had on and took with him an oſnabrig coat and overalls, London brown ſuperfine broad cloth coat, a white linen jacket, two ſtriped jackets, a pair of yellow laſting breeches, white and brown thread ſtockings, white and brown linen ſhirts, new ſhoes and metal buckles. Whoever apprehends and delivers the ſaid ſlave to me at this place, ſhall receive TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD, including therein all charges whatever.

J. H. STONE.

November 19, 1788.

I HEREBY give notice, that I will proſecute all ſuch as I may find hunting with either dog or gun on the plantation I now occupy, commonly called GREENBURY's POINT. I do likewiſe forewarn all watermen and others to land on ſaid plantation, or any part thereof, under any pretence whatever. Such as do not pay regard to this notice may be aſſured I will deal with them as rigorouſly as the law will admit.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

N. B. It has been with extreme reluctance that the above notice has been given, but I have lately detected ſo many ſtealing my rails under pretence of being in ſearch of drift-wood, and have had ſuch cauſe to ſuſpect hunters of injuring my ſtock, as well as committing the ſame offence, that my intereſt has been too much at ſtake to forbear it any longer.

W. C.

Annapolis, September 26, 1788.

JUST IMPORTED

In the ſhip WILLING TOM, captain GEORGE JEFFERY, from LONDON, and for ſale, on the moſt reaſonable terms, for

CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE, by

JOHN PETTY, and Co.

A general aſſortment of merchandize ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon.

Charles county, October 15, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber, late inſpector at Chickamuxon warehouſe, intends to apply, by petition, to the next general aſſembly of Maryland, praying relief from the damages he has ſuſtained by the loſs of tobacco from the ſaid warehouſe, and other places near the ſaid warehouſe, at which, tobacco during the war, and while he was inſpector, was directed to be lodged, which tobacco was ſtolen or deſtroyed by means that the ſubſcriber could not prevent.

SAMUEL LUCKETT.

Twenty Guineas Reward.

Upper Marlborough, October 28, 1788.

WENT away from the ſubſcriber, on Friday laſt, a mulatto man named SIMON, a good blackſmith, twenty-eight years of age, five feet ten inches high, one of his ankles is larger than the other, carries himſelf pretty erect and of ſoft inſinuating manners; his mother and brothers live with Henry May, blackſmith, near South river church, where, it is probable, he may be ſecreted at times; his wife lives in Baltimore with Samuel Chaſe, Eſquire, ſo that he will, perhaps, divide his time between thoſe places. Ten guineas will be given to any perſon ſecuring the above fellow, ſo that I get him again, or the above reward, if brought home.

D. MAGRUDER.

All maſters of veſſels are hereby cautioned againſt taking him on board.

Annapolis, October 1, 1788.

OBSERVING a number of debtors to the ſtate, as well as other individuals, are often in want of ſome kind of certificates, and at a loſs where to get them on proper terms for their money, and the holders of certificates when in want of caſh for them, are likewiſe at a loſs for a market, for want of ſome particular place to apply, where they could be on a certainty of getting an exchange on reaſonable terms.

The ſubſcriber being well acquainted with the different kind of certificates and their paſſing value, has induced him to offer his ſervice to provide, and inform thoſe that do or may want, that by lodging the needful he will ſupply them with certificates, or caſh, at a ſhort notice, on reaſonable terms, on paying a moderate commiſſion. There being a number, who have payments to make in certificates to the treaſury, that live at a conſiderable diſtance, many of whom wiſh to make payments as they provide money for that purpoſe, are prevented for want of the certificates, and not being convenient to ride 50 or 100 miles to get them and make a ſmall payment; thoſe who are thus ſituated that wiſh to be provided with certificates, and have them placed to their credit, by forwarding the money at any time may depend on being furniſhed with certificates, and payment made to their orders, on as good terms as if they were preſent, by their

Humble ſervant,

JAMES WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, April 19, 1788.

THE ſubſcribers being very anxious that an immediate payment of what is due them be made, that they may be enabled to comply with their engagements; in order to facilitate the collection, have appointed Mr. JOHN WATKINS, to call upon thoſe who have accounts with them, for the ſame, whoſe receipt ſhall be good; they beg that this notice be particularly attended to, as it is not in their power to give any further indulgence; thoſe who incline to call and pay at Annapolis, will always find a perſon at their late ſtore on the Dock, or at the treaſury-office, ready to receive.

THOMAS and BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE ſubſcriber, of Prince-George's county, in the month of October, 1787, had a tobacco-houſe, full of tobacco, conſumed by fire in the night; and on the night of the 28th of Auguſt laſt, he had ſeven ſtacks of wheat and rye deſtroyed in the ſame manner, and an attempt at the ſame time was made to burn a new and valuable tobacco-houſe with three hogſheads of packed tobacco, a quantity of plantation utenſils, and a variety of other valuable property, therein. On the night preceding the evening when the aforeſaid tobacco-houſe was burnt, Notley Young, Eſquire, for whom the ſubſcriber is manager, loſt a tobacco houſe by fire. The ſubſcriber is fully convinced that theſe misfortunes were not occaſioned by accident, but that ſome depraved and hardened wretch has ſecretly and wilfully attempted his ruin by the commiſſion of thoſe enormities. The above reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS is hereby offered to any perſon who will apprehend and ſecure the perpetrator or perpetrators of the crimes above mentioned, ſo that they be brought to condign puniſhment.

NATHAN SOPER.

October 20, 1788.

THERE is at the plantation of HENRY W. DORSEY, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a ſtray, a ſorrel GELDING, about fourteen hands high, five or ſix years old, has a blaze down his forehead, four white feet, no perceivable brand, is ſhod before, and trots and gallops. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

W 3

PROPOSALS,

For Printing by Subſcription,

BY

ISAAC COLLINS,

IN TRENTON;

THE

HOLY BIBLE,

CONTAINING

The OLD and NEW TESTAMENT;

WITH THE

Apocrypha and Marginal Notes.

CONDITIONS:

I. This work, to be contained in one large volume, Quarto, of nine hundred and eighty-four pages, will be reprinted page for page with the Oxford edition, on a beautiful new type, and good paper. An index will be added; and alſo the Scripture meaſures, weights and coins.

II. The price to ſubſcribers, for the volume, well bound, four Spaniſh dollars; one dollar to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder on delivery of the book.

III. The work to be put to preſs as ſoon as three thouſand copies ſhall be ſubſcribed for, and to be finiſhed without delay.

The Editor has been encouraged, by a number of reſpectable characters, to offer the above propoſals to the public, under a conviction that a handſome American edition of the Bible, in Quarto, will, at this time, be both ſeaſonable and acceptable, as no part of the money will go out of the country.

This conſideration, it is hoped, will be an inducement to ſubſcribe, and of courſe promote the more frequent reading of this moſt invaluable book in private families. He therefore wiſhes to attract the attention, and obtain the countenance of people of all denominations; not doubting but that, in the execution of the work, he will be able to give ample ſatisfaction, both as to its accuracy and neatneſs.

Subſcriptions will be received by Hugh Gaine and Edmund Prior, New-York; by Joſeph Cruikſhank and William Young, Philadelphia; by Townſend and Paton, Baltimore; and by the editor in Trenton.

It is requeſted, that the leading characters of all the different denominations of Chriſtians in the United States, who may feel diſpoſed to promote this undertaking, will, as early as may be, grant their aſſiſtance in procuring ſubſcriptions--and that the ſeveral printers of news-papers in the union will be pleaſed to inſert the above propoſals in their papers.

To all whom it may concern.

☞ Mr. Iſaac Collins has, for many years laſt paſt, been, and ſtill is, printer to the ſtate of New-Jerſey: Having by this means had the more frequent opportunities to ſee his work, I have had abundant proof of the accuracy and correctneſs of his publications, as well as of his remarkable attention to buſineſs.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

Trenton, 11th September, 1788.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of juſtice will ſit every day during the preſent ſeſſion, from nine o'clock in the morning, until three in the afternoon.

By order

JOHN KNAPP, Clk.

THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland, to releaſe him from Montgomery county gaol, for debts which he is unable to pay.

HENRY WATSON.

Charles county, November 22, 1788.

A DAKK mulatto man, about thirty-five years old, was committed to my cuſtody the 27th ult. he is a fat well looking fellow, appears to be ſenſible, and is about five feet ten inches high; has on a blue country cotten jacket, crocus trouſers, felt hat, and oſnabrig ſhirt; he ſays his name is EDWARD PROCTOR, that he made his eſcape four or five weeks ago, and that he is the property of Mr. Bernard O'Neil, of George-town. The owner of the above deſcribed mulatto is deſired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

THOMAS A. DYSON, ſheriff.

November 19, 1788.

THE ſubſcribers, being appointed by the honourable the chancellor of the ſtate of Maryland, truſtees on behalf of the creditors of WILLIAM SPURRIER, of Anne-Arundel county, an inſolvent debtor, requeſts all perſons indebted to him to make immediate payment, and thoſe to whom he is indebted are requeſted to exhibit their claims properly atteſted, on or before the 27th day of December next, on which day the creditors are deſired to meet at ſaid William Spurrier's tavern, at twelve o'clock.

HENRY GRIFFITH, jun.
THOMAS COALE.

ANNAPOLIS:

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